JULY 14, 1775. THE NUMBER 24.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Mr. PURDIE,

THE following pages contain an addreſs delivered to the inhabitants of a certain county in this colony, aſſembled for the purpoſe of chooſing deputies to repreſent them in colony convention. If it will not take up too much of your time, or be attended with expenſe to you, the publication of it will give ſatisfaction to many of your friends; as it is adapted to the underſtandings, and intended for the information of, the middling and lower claſſes of people, and may tend to reconcile the different opinions (if there be any now prevailing in this colony) reſpecting the neceſſity or propriety of reſiſting the enemies of American liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution. I am, Sir, your, &c.

BRUTUS.

Friends and Countrymen,

IT is impoſſible that any people, impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to the enormous grievances under which we have already in ſome reſpects fallen, and with which we are likely to be much more oppreſſed; and accordingly we find our brethren and fellow ſubjects, in all the colonies, are purſuing ſuch meaſures as are thought to be moſt likely to recover and ſecure our loſt rights and privileges. Shall the people of this colony, heretofore active, particularly in the time of the deteſtable ſtamp act, to oppoſe all attempts to deprive them of their perſonal ſecurity and private property, be now inactive, and ſilent? Forbid it liberty! Humanity forbid it!

The ſeveral acts of parliament, made for ten years laſt paſt, relating to the Britiſh colonies in North America, and their operation upon the property, liberty, and lives, of the people in this country, and America in general, are too well known, to many of you, to require any enumeration or explanation; but many of you alſo have not the knowledge of theſe things, and are therefore ignorant of the danger in which you ſtand. To inform you of your unhappy ſituation, and to open your minds to a juſt ſenſe of the dangers which threaten you, is, principally, the deſign of this addreſs.

From the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, till about the year 1763, we had but little reaſon to complain of the injuſtice of our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain. There were two or three inſtances, indeed, in which the colonies were oppreſſed, under the notion of right to regulate our trade, and make us ſerviceable in commerce to Great Britain. Amongſt theſe was an act of parliament declaring that we ſhould not erect any SLITTING MILLS for the purpoſe of making nails in theſe colonies, and we were forbidden to manufacture hats to be ſold amongſt ourſelves under ſevere penalties. At that time, my friends, we only complained of the hardſhip and injuſtice of ſuch an act; and, wanting the protection of Britain, looking upon our fellow ſubjects there as friends and allies, we did not erect any more *ſlitting mills* for making nails, and hats were manufactured only by a few individuals, to a very ſmall extent, and ſold within the reſpective colonies. Thus did they attempt to reſtrain our manufactures in the only inſtances wherein they thought us, at that time, likely to ſucceed, to the injury of the Britiſh manufacturer; intending thereby to compel us, through neceſſity, to apply to them for even the neceſſaries of life, and to pay them, by our labour, the prices they might think proper to lay on them.

Another inſtance of oppreſſion was that of eſtabliſhing a POST-OFFICE in theſe colonies, and thereby ſeizing, in effect, the private property of individuals here who had engaged in that buſineſs. By that act, all letters coming from Great Britain, or otherwiſe circulating through theſe colonies, are liable to be ſeized by the poſtmaſter appointed to that office, and ſubjected to a tax to be paid before the delivery of them; and part of the money ariſing from this tax is applied towards the ſupport of the office, and the balance ſent to Britain, to be diſpoſed of by government there.

Although the effects of that act are not univerſally felt amongſt you, yet it is an inſtance of oppreſſion, which *all* are, more or leſs, ſubject to, who are concerned in trade, or have any intercourſe with men at a diſtance from them; and I mention this, to ſhow you that if you are not oppreſſed by this law, it is becauſe your circumſtances in life are ſuch that you have but little to do with *letters*, and the officers are not generally ſo ſtrict in the performance of their duty as the law requires them to be. But ſurely, my friends, you cannot be but ſenſible, that if, as in this inſtance, the *Britiſh parliament* have a right to make a law to ſeize your effects, and keep them from you, until you pay a tax to redeem them, you muſt be in a wretched condition, whenever parliament ſhall think it proper to extend this authority to things which may more eſſentially, and more immediately, affect all ranks and degrees of people in theſe colonies. That act has hitherto been ſuffered to be executed, becauſe the people who are moſt affected by it are traders in ſome reſpects, and often receive an advantage in having ſpeedy and regular intelligence from their various correſpondents in different parts of the world; and they were unwilling to differ with their fellow ſubjects in *Britain*, concerning a thing which ſeemed to be intended for the benefit of both. The great inconvenience, therefore, of that act, is principally this, that it has taken out of the hands of people in theſe colonies a buſineſs they were engaged in, and which might be carried on with the ſame advantages to commerce, whilſt the money ariſing from that tax would be the property of people here, and not be applied to the purpoſes of government in *Britain;* and farther, that it is declaratory, in its conſequences, of a right to take our property from us, whenever the people of Britain ſhall be inclined to do ſo.

And let us, my fellow-ſubjects, conſider the conſequences which followed our ſubmiſſion to thoſe acts, even in the manner above-mentioned. Not ſatisfied with the advantages they received from their trade with the American colonies, a trade ſo circumſcribed that it was morally impoſſible for us to procure more than the mere neceſſaries of life by the produce of our labour exported to Britain, they no ſooner found us in a condition to export a large proportion of grain, and other commodities, not requiſite for the Britiſh markets, to foreign countries (which, if permitted, might be of advantage to Britain, by enabling us to pay for, and conſequently to conſume, more of their manufactures) than they indulged us with the liberty of carrying our grain, and ſome other articles, to particular markets, but with this reſtriction, that we ſhould not import ſuch goods as were to be had from Britain, and that we ſhould carry whatever articles they did permit us to receive into Britain firſt, and pay a duty there. However, as this regulation amounted almoſt to a prohibition of ſuch articles, and they were likely not ro receive ſuch advantages as they at firſt expected, we were at length allowed to bring them immediately into theſe colonies, on paying to the officers of the cuſtoms here a very high duty, to be diſpoſed of by government in Britain. Hence proceed the duties we pay at this day on wines, coffee, moloſſes, &c. &c. all which duties are not applied to the ſupport of government in theſe colonies, but increaſe the revenue of Great Britain, and enable them to maintain ſtanding armies in America, to ſecure the execution of their laws, under the denomination of guards and garriſons to protect us and our property.

Another inſtance of oppreſſion is the extending the juriſdiction of the COURTS of ADMIRALTY, with pains and penalties heretofore unknown. In this court, we are deprived of our trial by jury, and muſt ſubmit to the deciſion of a dependent party-judge, whoſe emoluments of office ariſe from his condemnations; and although we may be releaſed from the proſecution, we muſt ſtill ſuffer the injury and oppreſſion brought upon us by the iniquitous proſecutor, who is exempted from the damages we ſuſtain by means of an unjuſt proſecution.

The ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New York, until their Houſe of Burgeſſes reſcinded or blotted out a vote they had paſſed, declaring their right to the ſame freedom which the people of Great Britain enjoy, and complied with an arbitrary requiſition to provide for troops, is another capital inſtance of the tyrannical diſpoſition of the Britiſh parliament towards America. All theſe things, and many more, have we known, to convince us that the Britiſh parliament have not v[illegible]us with the

eye of brotherly love and affection, but with a determination to make us ſubſervient to our fellow ſubjects in *Britain*, in all caſes whatever, and our condition as wretched as that of ſlaves.

The deteſtable STAMP ACT furniſhes us with another memorable proof of the injuſtice and tyranny they had prepared for us; and I thank the God of heaven and earth, who permits the wicked ſometimes to provide torments for themſelves; that, of his gracious mercy to us, he ſuffered that act to be paſſed, which opened our eyes, and made us behold the *ſlavery* intended for three millions of people. Let us return thanks to HIM, my countrymen, for his great mercy; and let us look up to HIM for protection, in the day of our diſtreſs.

The conſequences that would have attended a ſubmiſſion to that act you are better acquainted with than with thoſe which have ariſen from all the other acts I have mentioned. The reaſon is plain: You were told by parliament, that you muſt pay a *tax* on every inſtrument of writing uſed in theſe colonies; that you muſt pay a *tax* on *painters colours*, oil, glaſs, and paper, which you were obliged to import from *Great Britain*. This was a doctrine none of us could miſunderſtand; by this *all* were affected, and ſo ſenſibly too, that it was like drawing the vital blood from our veins. By that act, our *money* was demanded; and we were reduced to the neceſſity of paying, or reſiſting. We reſiſted: The happy effects of our oppoſition you cannot have forgotten, and our method of reſiſtance muſt ſtill be freſh in your memories. We ſhut up our courts, we aſſociated, we refuſed to buy their goods: They took off the taxes. Were the parliament actuated in this reſpect by principles of juſtice and regard to us? No, my countrymen; they were not. They ſaw the impropriety of their conduct, not in having taxed us, but in the mode of taxing us. They perceived their inability, at that time, to enforce ſubmiſſion to a law againſt which they had not expected any oppoſition. They had attacked all ranks and degrees of men in theſe colonies, and had met with a ſudden, unexpected, and violent oppoſition. The clamours of their merchants, tradeſmen, and manufacturers, contributed alſo to the repeal of thoſe duties, as they were immediately affected by the oppoſition. But let us examine this repeal a little farther: Did they take off all the duties upon Britiſh merchandiſe imported into theſe colonies? Did they relinguiſh the right of taxing us? No; we find that they reſerved a duty on the article of *tea*, trifling indeed as to the ſum, but fatal in its conſequences to our liberty and property. We find at this time alſo they paſſed another act, declaring their *right* to tax us, to regulate our trade, to prevent our manufacturing, or, in their own words, "to bind us in all caſes whatſoever." What! ſhall we then receive our laws from people at 3000 miles diſtance from us, ignorant of our ſituation and circumſtances in life, and not bound by the ſame laws? Shall we, like poor abject ſlaves, tamely give up our liberty, which our forefathers handed down to us, and ſuffer our property to be taken from us, at the will and direction of a *Britiſh* parliament? Shall we ſubject ourſelves, and our poſterity, to be driven, by our maſters, to ſuch employments as they ſhall allot for us? To have our *looms*, our *ſpinning-wheels* deſtroyed, whenever they ſhall think we manufacture too much cloth? I wait your anſwer. But methinks I ſee the blood of *true Britons* ſwelling your veins, and hear you cry, with one voice, *We will be free*.

Let us conſider then, my countrymen, what it is we are to do. You are told, that the preſent diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies is concerning the duty on *tea*. It is ſo. Perhaps ſome of you may now tell me it is a diſpute with which you have nothing to do, as you do not make uſe of that commodity, and the duty cannot affect you. But you will go farther perhaps, and tell me, that the *high-minded gentlemen* are the occaſion of the preſent confuſion, and are bringing you into difficulties to ſupport their extravagance and ambition. Let me entreat you, my fellow ſubjects, to reflect a moment on your ſituation. Is it poſſible you can be ſo blind to your real intereſts as not to perceive the oppreſſion daily coming upon you from Britain? Can you ſuppoſe the *gentlemen* of all *America* would be ſo mad as to riſk their lives and fortunes merely to ſave the trifling duty of three pence per pound on tea? Are not the *gentlemen* made of the ſame materials as the loweſt and pooreſt amongſt you? And do you ſuppoſe they cannot---they would not---refrain the uſe of that article, if that would procure the ſafety of theſe colonies? Have you found, in the courſe of your obſervations, that the *gentlemen* (as they are ſtyled) are ſo very frugal and ſaving of their money as to bring themſelves into the ſmalleſt difficulties for ſo ſmall an advantage? No; my countrymen, you have not. Deceive not yourſelves then, nor let others deceive you; liſten to no doctrines which may tend to divide us; but let us go hand in hand, as brothers, as fellow ſufferers in the ſame cauſe, firmly united to defend our rights and liberty, and to preſerve freedom to our poſterity. Fortunes we may not leave them, but we ſhall be deſpicable indeed if we tamely ſuffer them to become *ſlaves*.

But let us reflect again on the nature of this diſpute. The Britiſh parliament, when they repealed the *ſtamp act*, did not give up the right of taxing us; they reſerved the duty on tea, and declared, by an act, that they had a right to bind us "in all caſes whatſoever." The plain meaning of this declaration is, that we muſt either ſubmit to ſuch impoſitions as they may hereafter think proper to burthen us with, or they will not ſuffer us to make uſe of our property. In this ſituation have we been unmindful of the neceſſary means of defence, whilſt they have been preparing to execute their laws upon us.

Having reſerved the duty on *tea*, the conſumption of that article has been leſſened near two thirds, to the great injury of the Eaſt India company of merchants in Great Britain. As parliament had been the cauſe of this injury, the miniſter was determined not only to redreſs them, but at the ſame time to carry the favourite plan of taxing America into execution. An advantage is then offered to the Eaſt India company, which by law they had not been entitled to, of ſending their tea immediately to America. This meaſure being adopted by them, the miniſter vainly hoped to find us ſubmitting openly to this tax; as, notwithſtanding the duty, we ſhould receive the tea on cheaper terms. If this meaſure ſhould not ſucceed, he was then prepared to carry the declaration of parliament into force, and procure ſuch other oppreſſive laws to be made as might lay us in the deepeſt diſtreſs, and compel us to ſubmit.

In this manner, my countrymen, were the diſtreſſes of the people of Boſton brought upon them. The Eaſt India company ſent ſhips loaded with *tea* to different parts of America; they ſent *tea* to Boſton. In all other parts, they ſuffered it to be landed and ſtored, or it was agreed to carry it back to Britain, At Boſton, they refuſed to carry it back, and the people would not ſuffer it to be landed; well knowing that, if it was, the duty would be paid by the company's agents, and the tea ſold, if not in New England, to the other colonies in America. They remonſtrated againſt the landing of the tea, they waited many days patiently for a ſatisfactory determination; the officers of the cuſtoms refuſed to ſuffer the ſhip to return; the men of war determined it ſhould not paſs; and by theſe circumſtances were they reduced to the neceſſity of throwing the tea into the water, as they attempted to land it.

Although the law of nature and ſelf-defence, in all ſuch caſes, does juſtify their conduct, yet the diſpute is not now about the price of the tea, but the duty on that tea. It is not the ſum of 10,000l. which was the value of the tea, that the people of *Boſton*, and all *North America*, are contending with Britain for; but it is our right to freedom, to diſpoſe of our property when we have acquired it. If paying for the tea was the condition on which our rights ſhould be reſtored, and on which our property might remain ſecure, all *America* would not engage in this diſpute. But this is not the caſe: Parliament will not be ſatisfied with that, but have determined that we ſhall ſubmit to their laws and to their taxes. And let us now inquire what methods they have taken to oblige us to ſubmit.

Puniſhments ſhould always be proportioned to crimes; and, where the laws direct the puniſhment, no power can go beyond it. This is the ſecurity we boaſt under our free conſtitution of government, and it is our invaluable privilege to make theſe laws. The power that deprives us of this privilege makes us *ſlaves*. What then is the conduct of parliament towards us? They will not be ſatisfied with payment for the tea; but farther inſiſt, that we ſhall ſubmit to whatever laws they make. To compel us to do this, they diſſolve our aſſemblies, ſuſpend our legiſlatures, block up the town of Boſton, deprive upwards of 30,000 inhabitants of the means of ſubſiſtence, ſeize their wharfs, &c. to the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds; which, by the act, are never to be reſtored to them, although they ſhould ſubmit to all that is required by that law. They have altered the *charter* of Maſſachuſetts Bay, which is an agreement between the people of that province and the king, in writing, under his ſeal; and have paſſed an act empowering the governour to ſeize the perſons of ſuch as do not conform to all things required by their laws, and to ſend them where he ſhall think proper (*even to Britain*) to be tried for their ſuppoſed offences, where, deſtitute of friends and money, they will fall unhappy victims to the avarice of corrupted judges, and the rapaciouſneſs of mercileſs tyrants. Many more things, of like tendency, are they now preparing for all North America. To you then, my countrymen, to *all* of us, does it belong to take ſuch meaſures as ſhall prevent their wicked deſigns, and ſecure our lives, our liberty, and property. On the virtue and courage of the people of theſe colonies does it depend whether we ſhall be happy or miſerable in this world, and enjoy, in peace and quietneſs, the fruits of our labour. Your repreſentatives in General Congreſs have planned the meaſures of reſiſtance; on your courage and virtue do they rely for ſupport in the execution of them. Let us then, my countrymen, go hand in hand; let us have one voice; let us convince mankind, that we are, as *one man*, actuated by *one ſoul*; and that, if we are not, we ſtill deſerve to be, FREE.

The mode of oppoſition recommended to us is an union and aſſociation of the colonies to break off all commercial intercourſe with Great Britain, unleſs our grievances ſhall be redreſſed. And why is this plan recommended to us? Surely

because it is, of all others, the moſt ſafe, ſpeedy, and effectual, we can embrace, to reſtore that harmony to Britain and the colonies we profeſs to deſire.

Raſhneſs and violence can never avail us in the execution of this plan, and therefore we ſhould avoid every conduct tending to ſo deſtructive an end; for, how can this aſſociation be obſerved unleſs we eſtabliſh arts and manufactures? How is it poſſible theſe ſhould ſucceed without peace, order, and the ſecurity of our property? And how can theſe be preſerved unleſs we diſcourage every kind of violence, by promoting a due reſpect for the laws of our country, as far as our unhappy circumſtances will admit of it.

The priaciples of the ever-glorious *revolution* will always juſtify a ſuſpenſion of the laws under like circumſtances, but we ſhould never enforce thoſe principles unleſs compelled thereto by *extreme neceſſity*. Prudence and moderation will give weight to our meaſures, whilſt a contrary conduct will only ſerve to diſunite us, and conſequently to involve us in confuſion. This is a doctrine which every friend to liberty and his country will inculcate, and on this will the ſucceſs of our preſent undertaking chiefly depend. But whilſt I recommend to you a temperate conduct, I would not have you to neglect that proviſion for your ſafety which the urgency of the caſe requires. On the contrary, I would adviſe you to look forward to every contingency, and be prepared for "*mournful* events."

NEW YORK, *June* 29.

WE hear that three men of war, and 16 ſail of tranſports, with Britiſh troops on board, are now lying at Sandy Hook. Theſe are part of the troops which at their embarkation were deſtined for New York. Since their arrival here, we are told General Gage has ordered them to Boſton; but if ſo, we know not why their departure is delayed. Some ſuppoſe that General Haldimand, who arrived about a week ago, came here to take the command of theſe troops. We are told, they are unwilling to go to Boſton.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *generaliſſimo of all the forces raiſed, and to be raiſed, in the confederated colonies of America:*

The ADDRESS of the Provincial Congreſs of the colony of New York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

AT a time when the moſt loyal of his majeſty's ſubjects, from a regard to the laws and conſtitution by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms to defend their deareſt rights and privileges, while we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a gentleman from whoſe abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, ſir, and in the worthy generals immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs in the glorious ſtruggle for American liberty, and the fulleſt aſſurances that whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided, by the fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our mother country, you will cheerfully reſign the important depoſit committed into your hands, and re-aſſume the character of our worthy citizen.

B. V. B. LIVINGSTON, preſident.

June 26 1775.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

AT the ſame time, that, with you, I deplore the unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realiſed, in the ſucceſs of America, at this important and intereſting period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues, and myſelf, will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony between the mother country and theſe colonies.

As to the fatal, but neceſſary operations of war, when we aſſumed the ſoldier, we did not lay aſide the citizen; and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour when the eſtabliſhment of American liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundations, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

G. WASHINGTON.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Lathorp, *one of the Provincial Congreſs at* Watertown.

WATERTOWN, *June* 22, 1775.

BEFORE this comes to hand, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton; but leſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained. Laſt Friday evening, a detachment from the camp at Cambridge marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's Hill, about half a mile from the Ferry. Their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works. As ſoon as day-light appeared, they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the Ferry, the battery from Cop's Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being completed. This continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army, of between 4 and 5000 (as we hear from Boſton) under the command of general HOWE, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines. Our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a dreadful ſlaughter, as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear, with their ſwords pointed at their backs, ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour, with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, and marched up, and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes, and hand-grenades; which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about 1500 men, at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but, what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall-arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy doctor WARREN was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but, by the beſt account I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded ſhort of 100. Several credible perſons ſince have made their eſcape out of Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays, that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers; and that 28 of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree, that the loſs of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is more than 1000. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw nor heard of ſuch a carnage, in ſo ſhort a time. All the ſurgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were 24 hours, night and day, in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets, on their way to the hoſpital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this; and if you think it proper to forward the account to New York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it beſt that every one ſhould know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge, which contains ſome particulars."

A letter dated in Roxbury, June 22d, gives much the ſame account of the action on the 17th that we have in the above letter; and that, by the returns, it appears our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded; that the killed and wounded of the regulars amounted to 990, among whom were 70 officers, including the majors Pitcairn and Sherreff, and one general-officer.

"Laſt night ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards, and took a watch and 30 dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed four, on which they went off. Capt. Coit had ten of his men wounded, two dangerouſly. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out. We expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces, which we daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke ſays, that at the time our people left the ground we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANDFORD, *July* 1, 1775.

I INTEND leaving the colony for a few months. The ſtore carried on here for meſſ. *Dinwiddie*, *Crawford*, & co. merchants in *Glaſgow*, will, in my abſence, be under the direction of meſſ. *Charles Duncan* and *John Ray*, who are properly authoriſed to tranſact the ſame.

(2) DAVID RUSSELL.

GLOUCESTER, *July* 10, 1775.

IN conſequence of the reſolution of the committee of *Middleſex* county, entered into on the 6th of laſt month, reſpecting ſome goods taken from on board capt. *Moſes Robertſon*, by meſſ. *Mills* & co. in vindication of our characters, we are induced to inform the publick, that being at *Urbanna*, in order to deliver a veſſel to thoſe gentlemen, we ſaw boats paſs, divers times, in the night, to and from a ſhip which we were told was capt. *Robertſon*; at the ſame time, a gentleman of that company ſtood on the ſhore, where we ſaw parcels landed, which appeared to us to be goods. This we are ready to make oath to, when required.

JOHN PARSONS.
WILLIAM DEGGE.
JOHN DEGGE.
WILLIAM HUDGIN.

ESSEX, *July* 7, 1775.

AS I intend leaving the colony very ſoon, all perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to apply for payment. 1‖ OLIVER HOWARD.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the 27th inſtant* (July) *at* Little England, *near* Hampton,

THE remaining part of the perſonal eſtate of Mr. *James Balfour*, deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold and kitchen furniture (among which are ſeveral good feather beds, and ſome plate) plantation utenſils, negroes, and ſundry other articles. The negroes have been altogether brought up to houſe-work, and are complete ſervants. Credit will be allowed till the 10th day of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity; the bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged at the day.

DANIEL BARRAUD, admin.

FALMOUTH, *July* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

1‖ WILLIAM TORRANCE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A VESSEL capable of carrying 1500 barrels, to *Britain*. Whoever can furniſh ſuch a one will pleaſe to ſignify the ſame to *Alexander Purdie*, at his printing office.

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly*, Capt. *Cowan*; which will be ſold on board ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the ſubſcriber in *Urbanna*. JAMES MILLS.

REMAINING in *Gray's Creek* warehouſe, a hhd. of tobacco, inſpected upwards of three years, entered in the books to the eſtate of *Henry Harriſon*, No. 496, 638, 122, 516. SAMUEL JUDKINS.
HENRY MORING.

COMMITTED to *York* jail, the 28th ult. a MULATTO LAD 5 feet 4 inches high, thin made, who ſays his name is *Peter Weeks*, and that he belongs to *John Parker* of *Accomack* county; has on an old duffil jacket, ſtriped *Virginia*-cloth breeches, and an old ragged ſhirt.--Likewiſe, on the 1ſt of this inſtant (*July*) a BLACK LAD 5 feet 3 inches and a quarter high, thin made, has the wool on his crown cut cloſe, ſays his name is *John Thompſon*, and that he belongs to *William Hack* of *Accomack* county; has on a new oſnabrug ſhirt, old purple coloured breeches, and a fuſtian or jeans coat with metal buttons. The owners are deſired to prove their properties, and pay charges to

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

HAMPTON, *June* 20, 1775.

THE *ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick, that the* King's Arms *tavern at this place, formerly kept by her late huſband*, William M'Caa, *deceaſed, is ſtill continued open by her; and, farther, to aſſure any Gentlemen diſpoſed tr favour her with their cuſtom, that they may depend upon her utmoſt endeavours to keep the houſe in the beſt manner*.

SARAH M'CAA.

N. B. *Proper accommodations will be provided for horſes, and Gentlemen may depend upon their being taken due care of*.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 19, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony for a few months, all perſons who have any claims againſt me are deſired to call and have them ſettled. I muſt requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to me to pay off as far as they can, and give bond for their balances. Mr. *Lachlan Campbell* will carry on the buſineſs in my abſence, and he is properly authoriſed to receive all ſums due to me, and to ſettle every juſt demand againſt me.

(4) JOHN GLASSELL.

Forty ſhillings reward,

FOR JAMIE, a tall black fellow, with large head and face, has loſt part of one of his fore teeth, who ran away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, and is ſuppoſed to have got on board ſome veſſel. All maſters are forbid to carry him out; his clothing a light coloured fearnought waiſtcoat, and ſuch other as is common for plantation ſlaves.

AUGUSTINE MOORE.

YORK TOWN, *June* 29, 1775.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* York *town, on* Sunday *the 18th of this inſtant* (June) *an indented ſervant man, who came in by the name of* John O'Brian, *but his true name is* JAMES BRENON. *He is a tailor by trade, a good workman, and can write very well; therefore it is probable he may forge a paſs, under ſome feigned name. He has ſhort dark hair, a remarkable long head, ſlender made about the arms and body, is about five feet and a half high, and was born in* Dublin. *He wore a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and a ſtriped waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and will convey him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 5 l. reward, paid by*

WILLIAM DAVIS.

STOLEN from Mr. *John Fitzhugh's* paſture, in *Stafford*, near the courthouſe, on *Sunday* night, the 11th inſtant (*June*) a likely bay HORSE about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has a freſh ſcar under his throat, occaſioned by a late ſwelling, which has reduced his plight very much, paces and canters ſo well as to be an exceeding fine riding horſe, and branded on the near buttock TF in a piece. It is more than probable, indeed I think it certain, that the ſaid horſe was taken off by one *William Gray*, a joiner, who eloped from theſe parts the ſame night on account of ſome miſdemeanors which he had been committing in *Falmouth*, and for which he was, at that time, purſued by a juſtice's warrant. The ſaid *Grey* is a likely young fellow about 22 years of age, rather taller than middle ſize, wears his own dark curled hair, takes ſnuff to exceſs, which affects his ſpeech very perceptibly. He told ſome of his comrades that he was going to *Bedford* county, from whence he lately came, but how far to believe this is uncertain. Whoever will find and produce the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 40 s. reward, and 5 l. if the thief can be detected and brought to juſtice.

4‖ GEORGE FITZHUGH.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

FINCASTLE, *June* 1, 1775.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of* Archibald Campbell, *late of* Botetourt *county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to make them known, immediately, to*

ISRAEL CHRISTIAN, adm.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of Mr. *John Shermer*, in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to thoſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40 s. by *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf.) JAMES JONES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3 l. reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10 l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good houſe ſervant, underſtands taking care of horſes, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaſer is not perfectly ſatisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health*.

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly adverti ſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

NEW YORK, *June* 26.

THE ſhip Juliana, Capt. Montgomery, arrived at Sandy Hook laſt Saturday night, from London, in which veſſel our worthy governour came paſſenger. He landed at 8 o'clock yeſterday evening, and was conducted to the houſe of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Eſq; by an immenſe number of the principal people of this city.

Yeſterday morning ſet out from this city, for the American camp at Cambridge, JOHN SULLIVAN, Eſq; of New Hampſhire, being appointed a brigadier-general by the Hon. Continental Congreſs. He was accompanied ſome diſtance from the city by a detachment of the light infantry of the third battalion, and a number of the officers of the militia and other gentlemen.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way for the camp at Boſton, general WASHINGTON, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congreſs commander in chief of all the provincial troops in North America, attended by the generals LEE and SCHUYLER; they were eſcorted by a party of light-horſe. The generals landed at the ſeat of Col. Liſpenard about 4 o'clock yeſterday afternoon, from whence they were conducted by nine companies of foot, in their uniforms, and a greater number of the principal inhabitants of this city than ever appeared here on any occaſion before.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence (45 *miles from* Boſton) *to his friend in this city, dated June* 20, 1775.

"As you doubtleſs have been alarmed with divers accounts of the conteſt which happened on the 17th inſtant, between the king's troops and our army, I ſhall give you a narrative in a few words, as the poſt now waits.

"On the evening of the 16th, col. Putnam took poſſeſſion of Bunker's Hill, with about 2000 men, and began an intrenchment, which they had made ſome progreſs in. At 8 in the morning, a party of regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the town in divers places. Under cover of the ſmoke, a body of about 5000 men marched up to our intrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden attack. They were drove back three times, and when they were making their third attack, one of our people imprudently ſpoke aloud, that their powder was all gone, which being heard by ſome of the regular officers, they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets, and entered them; on which our people were ordered to retreat, which they did with all ſpeed, till they got out of muſket ſhot. They then formed, but were not purſued. In the mean time, ſix men of war, and four floating batteries, were brought up, which kept a continual fire on the cauſeway that leads to Charleſtown. Our people retreated through the fire, but not without the loſs of many of the men. Our loſs is 60 men killed and miſſing, and about 140 wounded. The brave doctor Warren is among the former, and col. Gardner among the latter; and we left ſix field-pieces on the hill. Our people are now intrenched on Pleaſant Hill, within cannon ſhot of Bunker's Hill. The loſs of the king's troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact number we cannot tell. If our people had been ſupplied with ammunition, they would have held poſſeſſion moſt certainly. They have begun firing on Roxbury with carcaſſes, to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. Our people are in high ſpirits, and are very earneſt to put this matter on another trial."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

YESTERDAY arrived here an expreſs from the American camp, who brought letters to the Congreſs, and by him we have the following.

Extract of a letter from Weathersfield, *June* 22, 1775.

"Before this, you muſt know (I conclude) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble doctor Warren. For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour, in part, to relate to you how the affair was, as by the beſt account I can gather from the letters from the camp. Laſt Friday afternoon orders were iſſued for about 1800 of the provincial troops, and 200 of the Connecticut, to parade themſelves at 6 o'clock, with one day's proviſion, equipped with packs, blankets, &c. Their orders were given at 9 o'clock, and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. to Bunker's Hill, to heave up an intrenchment, which you are ſenſible is near the water, ſhips, &c. They worked moſt ſurpriſingly that night, and were diſcovered at ſunriſe by a ſailor from the maſt head. The Britiſh army began to fire from Cop's Hill, near Cotton-church, in Boſton, and from all the ſhips that could be brought to play, which continued till near 8. About 1 o'clock P. M. the Americans at Cambridge hearing that the regulars were landing from their floating batteries, the alarm was ſounded, and they were ordered down to the breaſtwork at Charleſtown. Before it was poſſible, Capt. Cheſter writes me, he could get there, the battle had begun in earneſt, and cannon and muſket ball were plenty about their ears. Cheſter and my brother were both in the engagement; they reinforced our men that had left the breaſtwork in fine order, though they paſſed through the cannonading of the ſhips, bombs, chain ſhot ring ſhot, double-headed ſhot, &c. but then their ſuperiour number of artillery, and number of men (for they were three to two) forced our men to retreat, after a warm engagement of an hour and a half. Thank Heaven, but few of our men fell, conſidering the advantage they had of us. Our people were much fatigued with working at the intrenchments, and I believe not in the beſt preparation in the world to meet an enemy. Add to this terrible ſcene, the Britiſh troops, to their eternal diſgrace, ſhame, and barbarity, ſet Charleſtown on fire with torches. My brother ſays, we were obliged to retreat upon Proſpect Hill, where we made a ſtand, and ſaid we would all die before we would retreat any farther; but the Britiſh troops did not think fit to come out from under protection of their ſhipping. The loſs of Americans is ſuppoſed to be, of wounded, miſſing, and ſlain, about 120. A large, genteel, well-dreſſed gentleman, that firſt mounted our breaſtwork, was overſet by one of our impudent Americans, who took ſo good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the intrenchment, juſt as he cried, *The day is our own*. We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave, and great general WASHINGTON; we ſhall receive him with *open arms*."

Extract of a letter from Hartford, *June* 23.

"Mr. Adams and Mr. Alcot are arrived from the provincial camp at Cambridge, which they left on Wedneſday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The account is as follows; 200 of the provincials killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; officers killed, major Moore, doctor Warren, a colonel, and a captain, whoſe names are unknown. The New Hampſhire regiment ſuſtained the greateſt loſs in this engagement. The number of regulars at this battle were between 4 and 5000, of which 1000 are killed and wounded.

"The provincials who oppoſed them were about 2000, who repulſed the regulars three times.

"The provincials were intrenched at Breed's Hill, and were there firſt attacked; they are now intrenched at Proſpect Hill, and the regulars are intrenched at Bunker's Hill, ſo that they are now only a mile and a half diſtant from each other.

"Colonel Gardner, who was wounded, is likely to recover in a few days."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the townſhip of Rygate, *on Connecticut river, to his father in* New Jerſey, *dated June* 10, 1775.

"The Indian and Canadian war is all vaniſhed. We have had poſitive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by governour Carleton to diſtreſs the ſettlements; but they ſay they have received no offence from the people, ſo will not make war with them. The French ſay, it is a war of our own raiſing, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from Providence, *June* 20.

"Our government have ordered two cruiſers to be equipped and ſent out, to protect the trade. They have retaken Lindſey's packet, in ſight of the men of war. The men of war have taken Mr. Gibbs's brig, with a load of flour from Philadelphia; and have taken her cargo on board, for fear ſhe ſhould be retaken."

Friday evening arrived here the troop of light-horſe belonging to this city, after eſcorting generals Waſhington, Lee, and Schuyler, to New Rochelle (about 25 miles beyond New York) upon their way to the American camp at Cambridge.

We hear that JOHN MACPHERSON, Eſq; is appointed aid-de-camp to major general SCHUYLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

MONDAY laſt arrived at York town, from the northward, his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, of 24 guns, John Macartney, Eſq; commander, to relieve the Fowey man of war, Capt. Montague; and yeſterday ſhe departed for Boſton, with *our good friend* Capt. FOY, who is appointed by General Gage to the command of the artillery. [*Have a care, Captain, of your Minden laurels; 'tis ten to one but they get cropp'd by ſome of the plaguy Yankies!*]

At the ſame time fell down the river, the Otter ſloop of war, Capt. Squires.

We have not been able to learn where Lord DUNMORE intends fixing his reſidence; ſome ſay at Portſmouth, but we only mention it as a report.

All his Lordſhip's domeſticks have now left the palace, and are gone, bag and baggage, to his farm at Porto Bello, about ſix miles from town.

By the Sifters, Maxwell, in ſix weeks from London, we have papers to the 16th of June, which contain no news of any conſequence; but the Captain informs, that although great numbers of manufacturers, &c. are out of employ, and in a ſtarving condition (who curſe Lord North, and all his ſchemes) yet the general talk upon London exchange is, *Reduce the American rebels, and hang up the dogs*. [Good gracious! what terrible ſwaggering blades the miniſterial gentry are! The bare recital of ſuch vengeance would be enough to make a man's blood freeze in his veins, even this ſultry ſummer's day, when the thermometer is at 92, was it not well

known that they are not able to put their threats in execution, and therefore may be conſidered as mere----*puff*.

Capt. CHARLES SCOTT, of Cumberland, is choſen commander of the troops now in this city. He ſerved laſt war in the Virginia regiment with great reputation, and is an excellent woodſman.

Arrived in town, ſince our laſt, the Goochland, Louiſa, Spotſylvania, Albemarle, King George, and Stafford volunteers; all hearty clever fellows, and ready to take a crack with any miniſterial troops that may be ſent to moleſt us.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON, *dated the 20th of* June, *at* Philadelphia, *to the independent companies of* Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Spotſylvania, *and* Richmond.

Gentlemen,

I AM now about to bid adieu to the companies under your reſpective commands, at leaſt for a while. I have launched into a wide and extenſive field, too boundleſs for my abilities, and far, very far, beyond my experience. I am called, by the unanimous voice of the colonies, to the command of the continental army; an honour I did not aſpire to, an honour I was ſolicitous to avoid, upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the ſervice. The partiality of the Congreſs, however, aſſiſted by a political motive, rendered my reaſons unavailing; and I ſhall, to-morrow, ſet out for the camp near Boſton. I have only to beg of you, therefore, before I go (eſpecially as you did me the honour to put your companies under my direction, and know not how ſoon you may be called upon in Virginia for an exertion of your military ſkill) by no means to relax in the diſcipline of your reſpective companies."

Go, gallant WASHINGTON - - - -
And when (all milder means withſtood)
Ambition, tam'd by loſs of blood,
Regains her reaſon; then, on angels wings,
Shall *peace* deſcend, and ſhouting greet,
With peals of joy, theſe happy climes.

To the inhabitants of Cumberland *county, the addreſs of the committee of the ſaid county, convened on* Friday *the 30th of* June, 1775.

Dear countrymen,

IN contemplation of ſecuring your deareſt rights and liberties, againſt the oppreſſions of Great Britain, you ſome months ago elected us (ſubordinate to thoſe auguſt bodies, the Continental Congreſs and Provincial Convention) by your free and unbiaſſed ſuffrages, guardians of theſe invaluable bleſſings. At a ſhort period after receiving this honour, we convened ourſelves for the purpoſe of diſcharging the important truſts ſo repoſed in us; and have, from time to time, deviſed ſuch means, for a happy event of your weighty conteſt, as the matureſt deliberation could ſuggeſt. In return, you have ever paid us the grateful tribute of entire confidence, teſtified by the moſt implicit acquieſcence and concurrence in whatever we recommended. We, with pleaſure, bear in mind a very recent inſtance of your confidence, that of the late ſpeedy and cheerful contribution of monies requeſted of you for the purpoſe of making military preparation; which, you may depend, no means ſhall be untried for laying out to the beſt advantage. We find, however, that you can ſtill contribute much to this preparation, by applying diligently to making SALTPETRE. This is an article much wanted, as an ingredient for making GUNPOWDER. Your tobacco-houſes and ſtable-floors are foundations from which ſaltpetre may be produced, with but little work, in great abundance and perfection. We entreat you, therefore, to apply for the moſt ſhort and ready proceſs; and loſe no time in making this neceſſary, but eaſy-procured, article.

We have been attentive to the movements of the curſed inſtruments of your troubles, and, had any proſpects of an accommodation with the parent ſtate come within our view, we ſhould gladly have laid them before you; but we muſt now expreſsly tell you, that it is to be feared no ſuch event can be expected at all: Your enemies ſeem implacable in their determinations to ruin American liberty, and, with that view, ſuffer no engine to lie ſtill which can be put in motion, by any manœuvre, however *mean*, *cowardly*, and *deteſtable*. For inſtances, we need only refer you to the late conduct of that MERCENARY, MINISTERIAL TOOL, LORD DUNMORE, within your own colony; and be aſſured, that many ſuch hirelings are employed, and will be, as long as means can be ſupplied for paying them. In ſhort, we muſt tell you, that nothing can be expected for your relief from the virtue of a Britiſh miniſtry or parliament; though, true it is, there are ſome members, in both houſes of the latter, who, aſhamed of the *black deeds* of their body, daily, to their laſting honour, hold out their names as diſſentients; yet, unhappily for Britain, and America too, they are *but few*. You may indeed, at this time, conſider yourſelves *in a ſtate of civil war with Great Britain*; for ſeveral engagements have been between her troops and the brave inhabitants of your ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay. We have long ſince conſidered all the American colonies as united, in oppoſing the oppreſſive meaſures of Great Britain; a blow, therefore, ſtruck at one, is a blow ſtruck at all. Since matters have gone to ſuch lengths there, you muſt daily look for the invaders in your own country, which is equally deſtined to deſtruction; or, ſhould the whole force of your enemies be bent on that, or any other colony, you you muſt not think a march thither too far. Believe us, when we tell you, that in your arms, under divine aſſiſtance, reſts your ſecurity. We entreat you, therefore, by that regard you have for the ſafety of your perſons, for your liberties, civil and religious; for every thing which can render your being on earth happy; by, what is of more weighty conſideration, that tender regard you have for the happineſs of your poſterity, for endleſs ages to come; under ſanction of that confidence you repoſe in us; that you, without delay, apply to your arms, as ſpeedily as poſſible. Put them in the beſt condition; make yourſelves acquainted with military diſcipline; and ſtand in readineſs, for actual ſervice, upon the ſhorteſt warning. Put down every animoſity from amongſt yourſelves; pay obedience to officers properly appointed; let no diſcontents on account of their advancement prevent your attention to them, for now your movements muſt harmoniſe. The time is arrived at which no private conſiderations ſhould interfere with the ſafety of the ſtate: Obſerve the old maxim, *United we ſtand, divided we fall*. We entreat you, with like earneſtneſs, to preſerve what ammunition you have by you; do not expend it on any occaſion whatever, except under the greateſt neceſſity, for you may depend that more will be wanted for your defence than can ſhortly be procured. Pay attention to theſe our entreaties, and fear not. Your American brethren are firm; you have many friends in Great Britain and Ireland; and in the juſtneſs of your cauſe, you may, with confidence, look up to HEAVEN for aſſiſtance; in ſupplication of whoſe interpoſition, to avert the approaching ſcene of blood and deſtruction, we recommend, that you, univerſally, in compliance with the appointment of the GRAND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, devote Thurſday the 20th of July to humiliation, faſting, and prayer.

GEORGE GARRINGTON, chairman.

To Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

RUFFIN'S FERRY, *July* 13, 1775.

Gentlemen,

I AM this day informed, by a friend, that a very extraordinary publication is to appear in your gazette this week, ſtigmatiſing Meſſ. Mills and Lorimer, and myſelf, in the moſt unjuſtifiable manner, in regard to a quantity of goods which four men of Glouceſter county ſuppoſed I had brought in from London for the abovementioned gentlemen, and landed at Urbanna. I ſhall, without heſitation, take upon me to ſay, that I did not bring any goods for *them*, or any other perſon, and am ready to make oath to this aſſertion, whenever I may be called upon for that purpoſe; and my chief mate, and other officers, will atteſt the ſame. The conduct of theſe men is highly reprehenſible and malicious, as they have endeavoured to fix a heavy charge upon me, without having proper grounds to ſupport it. As to thoſe gentlemen whoſe characters have been aſperſed, as well as my own, they will, I make no doubt, be able to confute every thing their accuſers have charged them with.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble ſervant,
MOSES RORINSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 12, 1775.

IT having been aſſerted, and induſtriouſly propagated, that ſome little time before the late meeting of the merchants, in converſation with a perſon at my own houſe, I ſaid that the merchants would not meet, becauſe they were afraid of being robbed of their money by *Patrick Henry* and his followers: I take this opportunity to declare, upon my honour, that I never ſaid or thought any ſuch thing, and that the perſon who charges me with uttering ſuch expreſſions muſt have miſtaken my words, or inferred from them a meaning never intended by

JOHN RANDOLPH.

REMAINING in *Poropotank* warehouſe, *Glouceſter* county, a hhd. of tobacco, inſpected the 23d of *February* 1771, for *Francis Willis*, jun. No. 1, marked HWD in a piece, weights 1125, 95, 1030. The owner is deſired to apply to the inſpectors.

WILLIAM DUVAL.
GEORGE BOOTH.

LOST

ON *Tueſday* morning, a SILVER WATCH with a ſteel chain and maſon's ſeal, marked on the outſide of the inner caſe JOHN TURNER. Whoever will bring it to the ſubſcriber ſhall have 20s. reward.

WILLIAM TURNER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14, 1775.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay HORSE 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white, above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot, juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or gives intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of 20s.

ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *William Graves's*, in *York* county, the 20th of *May* laſt, a ſmall bay MARE about 13 hands and a half high, that paces naturally. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. *James Southall* in *Williamsburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *New Kent*, ſhall have 20s. reward.

WILLIAM TARSON.